

without an opportunity to present fully their side of the case.

Nether Mr. Davis nor Secretary Hoover would discuss the situation when they came out of the conference with the President. Upon reaching his office the Labor Secretary resumed his talk with the representatives of the Marine Workers' Union.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE ORDERED TO-NIGHT; 239,000 AFFECTED

(Continued From First Page.)

ation, this afternoon. "It will affect 1,871 privately owned American ships and 1,708 Shipping Board ships, aggregating 16,000,000 deadweight tons. We do not anticipate that the strike will last more than ten days for the reason that 40 per cent of the American merchant marine on the coast is now idle. They can go home there are 237 ships tied up and there are 236 tied up in Norfolk.

Mr. Marvin said that the British Marine Engineers' Association is meeting in London today to consider going on strike against a proposed reduction of the wages of workers on British ships. The action of the British union, Mr. Marvin said, would be influenced by the action of the American unions.

Unless the strike can be averted before midnight it will cut off 239,000 men directly affected, including 110,000 sailors, 100,000 firemen, 18,000 engineers, 6,000 radio operators and 5,000 cooks and stewards. With shipping tied up, longshoremen in American ports will be idle. They number 850,000, so the strike prospect touches the jobs of nearly 800,000 men.

The Marine Engineers' Union, in explanation of the strike order issued, made a lengthy statement this afternoon. In effect it is a charge that the responsibility for the tie-up lies between the union and ship owners and not the American Government.

The alleged reduction of 15 per cent, advocated by Admiral Benson and eagerly accepted by the owners, says the statement, "amounts in reality to a reduction of from 40 to 60 per cent in the pay in various grades of employment. For engineers, for instance, in addition to the straight 15 per cent cut it involves the elimination of night engineers and overtime and a reduction of 50 per cent in the sustenance allowance.

"In forcing this situation the ship owners are trying to direct the attention of the public to the demand for ship subsidy. This is ship subsidy propaganda."

STRIKE TO TIE UP ALBANY BUILDING

Troy and Schenectady Affected by Men's Rejection of Cut in Pay.

ALBANY, April 30.—With the expiration at midnight to-night of working agreements between the Tri-City Builders Exchange and the Building Trades Council, Building operations in Albany, Troy and Schenectady will automatically cease. Approximately 3,000 workmen will strike in protest against 25 per cent reduction in wages embodied in new agreements drawn by the exchange and rejected by the council.

Representatives of the exchange say they will establish open shops in the event the strike continues. Spokesmen for the men say they will not consider a reduction of a kind and greater attempt to take care of all building operations independent of the exchange.

BANK ROBBERS GET \$4,444 A DAY

Loss of \$800,000 in Six Months Is Largest on Record—Crime Wave Blamed.

Bank's of the United States lost more than \$800,000 from Sept. 1, 1920, to Feb. 28, 1921, from burglaries and hold-ups, according to a report of the Protective Committee of the American Bankers' Association, which will be made to its Executive Council at its spring session, to be held at Pittsburgh, N. C., beginning on May 2.

The loss is by far the largest for any similar period in the history of the American Bankers' Association. The increase in crime is attributed to "unrest throughout the country, which is characteristic of conditions after the close of any war."

PRICES FALL; LABOR LESS.

Wholesale Rates Lower Than Last Year in 327 Commodities.

Statistics contained in the United States Department of Labor's report on prices of twenty-two articles of food sold in thirty-nine cities throughout the country show that the average prices prevailing in February, 1921, are lower than the same month of 1920.

In New York City the decline in retail prices since February, 1920, to February, 1921, shows the following in cents: Beefsteak, .03; bacon, .05; butter, .11; fresh eggs, .31; storage eggs, .45; bread, .04; flour, .02; rice, .01; potatoes, .03; onions, .03; cabbage, .07; sugar, .10; tea, .01; coffee, .11; fruit, .01.

Wholesale prices through the country continue to show a downward trend. The cost of living has fallen 44 per cent in the last year. The fall from the high point in 1920, to February, 1921, was 35 per cent in 327 commodities.

The personnel of thirteen manufacturing industries and one mining industry shows a decrease. For instance, 44 per cent in battery and underwear, 41 per cent in automobile making, 35 per cent in leather, 30 per cent in furniture and 2 per cent in bituminous coal mining.

U. S. WON'T AGREE TO TRANSFER ALLIED DEBT TO GERMANY

Allies Say Certain Responsibilities Are Assumed in Transmitting Any Proposal.

WOULD LIKE ANSWER.

'America Said to Admit Tacitly Consideration of Transfer if Note is Sent.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, April 30 (Copy-right, 1921).—Although the United States Government has thus far avoided any comment on the merits of the latest German proposal on reparations, there is one paragraph in the note upon which the Allied Governments would like an answer from Washington. It is official, unofficial, informal, oral or couched in any other diplomatic language available. It is the paragraph in which Germany formally expresses her willingness to assume the Allied indebtedness to the United States, approximating \$10,000,000,000. Germany says on this point: "In case the United States and the Allies should so desire, Germany would be disposed to take over to the limit of her capacity the payment of the Allied obligations to the United States on account of their debt to the latter."

The Allies are perfectly willing. They always have been. They would gladly transfer the debt they owe the United States to the backs of the Germans. The preceding Administration agreed to submit a similar proposition with respect to the Belgian debt, but it has never been acted upon by our Congress. Now the question arises whether the German suggestion meets with the American Government's approval.

ADMITS TRANSFERENCE OF ALLIED DEBT DUE U. S.

The Allies have insisted that the United States, in transmitting any German proposal, acquire a certain responsibility for the fulfillment by Germany of her promises. Now it is declared if the United States transmits the German note as "a suitable basis" for negotiation, America tacitly admits that she will consider the transference of the Allied debt owed America, to the Germans for payment.

Sentiment inside Congress is strongly against any such transference, and President Harding has been known to hold the view that the foreign loans made by the United States to the Allies were a valued asset. There isn't the slightest chance of America agreeing to the German proposal for transference of the debt, even though the Allies may so desire. On the other hand, can America avoid saying so and thus puncturing an unacceptable at least one clause in the German reparations proposal? That is the question which is being discussed among diplomats and it would not be surprising if this particular dilemma had as much to do with the hesitation of the Department of State to forward the German proposals to the Allies as the apparent unwillingness of the Allies to receive the German note at this time.

The more the situation develops the more the Allied Governments are pleased with the apparent recognition by the Washington Administration that the problems of the world, particularly reparations, cannot be avoided by America. The passage of the Knox resolution, declaring a state of peace with Germany, comes at the very moment when Secretary Hughes is hoping the influence of the United States may be properly exerted for the resumption of negotiations over the entire reparations question. In fact, he is in the position of courting new proposals from Germany which he may present to the Allies.

GERMANY IS IN NO POSITION TO RESIST.

After the Supreme Council has acted and France has ordered her troops into the Ruhr valley such proposals will unquestionably be made by Germany and the discussion will proceed. Germany is not in a position to resist. She therefore must continue to bargain, negotiate, discuss, and finally yield.

Reparation negotiations probably will go on for several weeks and ultimately the Allies expect the United States to have definite voice in the settlement. Few of the diplomats here see how the United States can maintain silence while her biggest debtors arrange for payments with Germany which may affect the export trade of the United States.

It was the determination of the Administration to keep out of European affairs as much as possible. But events are much more compelling than it ever seemed they would be when the political campaign was in progress. The Harding Administration finds foreign affairs a thorn in the side of every attempt to concentrate on domestic problems.

KNIGHT'S EXECUTION HALTED.

TRENTON, N. J., April 30.—The execution of George Washington Knight, negro slayer of Mrs. Edith Marshall Wilson, church organist at Perth Amboy, which was to have taken place at the State Prison next week, was automatically stayed yesterday when application was made to the Supreme Court for a review of the trial and for a new trial.

SHERIFF GUARDS \$7,000,000 WORTH OF SEIZED LIQUOR

Enright Designates Knott as Custodian—Now He Needs More Funds.

Sheriff David Knott has been designated custodian of the \$7,000,000 worth of wines, liquors and home brew, estimated by Police Commissioner Enright as the amount of booze seized by his men since the Mulligan-Gage enforcement law went into effect. The Sheriff is worried over his new duties. He finds he has no place to store the goods, no guards to take care of them and no money to pay for storing or guards.

But the police will have custody of the liquor until "rightful" owners are convicted of having had it illegally in their possession; and Enright's men are at their wits end to provide shelter and protection for the homeless booze. When the Sheriff gets the liquor it will be up to him to get rid of it for medical purposes.

Max M. Hiron, attorney for Romolo Fanara, wholesale liquor dealer, No. 464 West Broadway, filed papers yesterday in a suit for \$100,000 damages against Police Commissioner Enright and Capt. Charles H. McKinney for alleged illegal removal of liquors from No. 44 Wooster Street, where Fanara says he had his stock stored under Federal permit. Supreme Court Justice Delahanty granted a temporary injunction yesterday restraining the police from removing any more of Fanara's liquor. The injunction is returnable May 3, when argument will be made to make it permanent.

few months ago. He returned to this country undetected. About four months ago he was found by the Federal authorities and the New York Bomb Squad simultaneously.

From that day to this he has been in sight of a man under direction of Charles Scully of the Department of Justice and Sgt. James Gegan of the New York police.

They were on the train out of Pittsburgh with him yesterday. Obviously unsuspecting that he was or had been watched, Siebert busied himself on the train with a folding typewriter attending to a stack of correspondence which the detectives made it their business to get a glimpse at, though it was kept concealed from casual overlooking.

Approaching New York city Siebert packed up his typewriter and placed the correspondence in a large handbag.

He was met on the train platform by a man whose identity has not been disclosed. Somewhere between the train and the street Siebert got into his hands a bag which looked like his own but was not.

Unaware of the exchange, he went his way without his bag of papers. Siebert and his friend went to a printer's, where they obtained a quantity of circulars and pamphlets. (The detectives at the same time learned for the first time the source of Anarchist pamphlets, whose publishers they have sought in vain for many weeks.) There the loss of the handbag was discovered.

RAID FOLLOWS EXAMINATION OF PAPERS.

Siebert and his friend separated hurriedly. Siebert went to his home, No. 2736 East 27th Street, Brooklyn. The other man went to No. 170 Bleecker Street. They made no immediate effort to recover the lost bag. Perhaps they guessed the police would find it. If they did, they guessed right.

It took three hours for the detectives to go through the material in the bag with sufficient care to determine in detail just what action must be taken at once. The raid at the Bleecker Street house and the arrest of Siebert followed just before midnight.

In apartment C-5 at No. 170 Bleecker Street were found Abram Jakira and Julius Farber, a writer of No. 308 Brook Avenue, the front of the storehouse of Communist literature, including leaflets advising a May Day uprising which have been troubling the police of Kearny and Bloomfield, N. J., York and other nearby industrial centers.

Siebert who is also known as James Ryan, was caught as he returned with his wife to his home from a moving picture theatre at which he had spent the evening.

In Siebert's grips the detectives say they found the following extract from resolutions adopted at the Red meeting, believed to have been held recently in Pittsburgh: "Whereas, the undersigned of the U. S. C. P. has reached a degree of development that warrants an expansion of Communist activities on a broader scale than is possible with the exclusive action of the Central Executive Committee; and whereas, the undersigned are determined to create a national league propaganda organization, which will be the nucleus of the United States Communist Party; and whereas, the undersigned are determined to reach broader masses of workers."

Serge Gegan said papers found in Bleecker Street included maps showing the cities where strikes had been successful and failures, names and addresses of Secretaries of the United Communist Party branches in nearly every city in the United States and maps showing the cities that are the most populated by negroes and foreigners.

FIND PASSPORT INTRODUCING TO THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

On a table near where Amter and Jakira were working, Sgt. Gegan said, they found a passport, made out in the name of Julius Farber, introducing him to members of the Third International at Riga, Latvia and Lobau, Farber, or Amter, Sgt. Gegan asserted, and he was to have used the passport soon. The passport was under a mattress.

Amter and Jakira were locked up.

Showing Allies' Line on Rhine And Probable Advance Into Ruhr



ROUND-UP OF REDS FOLLOWS RAID TO MAKE MAY 1 SAFE

(Continued From First Page.)

at Police Headquarters. To-day a large force of Department of Justice men are examining each document seized.

One letter from a "comrade" to "headquarters," after giving the names of persons who were prospective converts to the cause added this memorandum:

"While in my home town, Washington, I got a splendid line on the military situation. One man especially, an instructor, lives in New York. I am told he can handle the whole situation there, and elsewhere. The trouble is, he is a strict Catholic, and I would want to have him well rounded before talking to him. He is a friend of a close relative of mine who assures me he is all right. But I am from Missouri, when it comes from Catholics."

"If we come to the city, he can sound him, or if you have some one competent to handle this matter I will get it from the East, as I rather dim in my note book as I possibly blurred it a little and depended on my memory and I am a little uncertain."

"A resolution on legal organization" is a prospectus outlining the proposed forming of the Workers' League of America, which shall hold meetings, send out speakers and publications and "such other work as is legally permitted in the United States."

The Workers' League programme is to consist of "a concise digest of the programme of the United Communist Party except that it shall make no declaration in regard to armed insurrection, leaving propaganda of this nature to the underground party."

"Control of the Workers' League," the resolution continues, "by the Underground Organization of the United Communist Party, shall be maintained in the following manner: Provisional National Executive Committee shall be appointed by the Provisional Executive Committee, composed of its own members, remaining from the party membership, utilizing in this capacity the most capable and trusted comrades; this Provisional Committee to work under the direction and control of the Provisional National Executive Committee."

Provision is made for "branch, local, State and district organizations; their financing and their control in all instances by trusted members of the United Communist Party." All persons are eligible to membership who endorse the programme and constitution, and "such other work as is submitted to discipline and engage actively in the work."

The league is to consider becoming a political party which has reached the proper stage in the development of the American movement. Detectives Cornelius Browne and Christopher Kelly raided the offices of the Reliable Distribution Bureau at No. 226 West 43d Street to-day and seized thousands of circulars and zinc cuts for printing more of them. They also seized a typewriter and urged the observance of May 1 as a "Red Festival."

Policeman J. J. Scanlon of the Alexander Avenue station arrested Mrs. Minnie Keilmann and Mrs. Tina Jensen of No. 355 Beekman Avenue, the Bronx, for putting Communist May Day circulars in letter boxes on East 129th Street. They were taken to the station for examination by City and Federal detectives.

PATRIOTIC MAY DAY MEETS.

Celebrations Will Be Held Here and All Over the Land.

The American Defense Society announces that patriotic celebrations will be held all over the country to-morrow, May 1. The principal meeting here will be in Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening. Free admission will be free but tickets. Tickets can be had to-day at the office of the society, No. 115 East 24th Street.

Lieut. Geo. Newton will preside. The principal speakers will be Congressman Johnson, Chairman of the Immigration Committee of the House, Senator Lusk and Archibald H. Stevenson. The hall will be filled with many thousands of patriotic Americans, who will be occupied by representatives of various patriotic organizations, including the exclusive action of the Central Executive Committee.

VINCENT B. KELLY'S FUNERAL.

Many Public Officials Present at Services in Palisade.

Funeral services for Vincent B. Kelly, for twenty years a member of the staff of The Evening World, were held to-day at his home, Edgewood Lane, Palisade, N. Y. The services were held at the residence of the Rev. Father of the Church of Christ Scientist and there was a large gathering of friends and neighbors. The body was taken to the funeral home of Stanley Dabney, 125 West 12th Street, where it will be held to-day.

WOMAN MURDERED IN AUTO IN A PLOT ON ANOTHER'S LIFE

(Continued From First Page.)

from her ministrations early this morning when she was killed. She was sitting in the rear seat of the car when the four men leaped to the running board. One of them cried to her "Did you pay attention to the letters?" and she screamed in terror this man climbed into the car and drove a knife into her neck, severing her jugular vein.

At the instant of attack as the car stopped, some of the men grabbed Selto and, quickly pinning his arms, fastened him to the steering wheel in such a way that he was helpless to aid his passenger. He could not move hand or foot and when the quartette of highwaymen had done their robbery and made off, his only means of summoning assistance was by pressing his forehead to the button of the motor horn. He was not robbed nor otherwise molested by the assassins.

Mrs. Casasco was fifty-nine years old and the wife of Alphonso Casasco.

ULTIMATUM IS URGED ON SUPREME COUNCIL TO COMPEL OBEDIENCE

(Continued From First Page.)

to advance would afford the Germans time to yield unconditionally, if they were so disposed. French representatives declared that occupation should take place in any event as a guarantee.

It was not expected that the United States would be represented at either the informal conversations or at the meeting of the Supreme Council. It was made plain that Mr. Lloyd George, who was chosen as the presiding officer at the Council meeting, had not extended an invitation to President Harding to instruct an attaché of the American Embassy, or any other representative, to participate in the day's deliberations. The Prime Minister had taken the view, it was pointed out, that initiative in this matter rested entirely with the Washington Government.

Reports of an impending ministerial crisis in Berlin were current, but there was nothing authentic on which to base belief that Konstantine Fehrenbach would submit to President Ebert the resignation of the German cabinet because of its failure to secure intervention by the United States.

PALESTINE, April 30.—The German Embassy here sent a note to-day to the Reparations Commission, refusing to deliver the Reichsbank gold reserve as demanded in the Allies' ultimatum, which expires at midnight. The note pointed out that Germany had made alternative proposals to President Harding, which are now under discussion, and that therefore the German Government would be unable to comply with the Allied demands.

Woman Who Went Over Niagara In Barrel Is Dead.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 30.—Anna Edson Taylor, the only woman who ever braved Niagara Falls in a barrel and lived, died in the Niagara County infirmary to-day.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Methodist.

St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church

REV. GEORGE L. NUCKOLLS, Ph. D., Pastor

SPECIAL MUSIC FOR SUNDAY EVENINGS

In May, 1921, at 8 o'clock

May 1st—Augmented Choir; 50 Selected Voices

RENOUNCED U. S., STOLE BABY BOY, WIFE TESTIFIES

Schneider Has Child in Germany and Court Here Lacks Jurisdiction.

Mrs. Josephine Schneider, a writer, of No. 213 55th Street, Brooklyn, pleaded with Justice Davis in the Supreme Court yesterday, to grant her a divorce from her husband, Charles, and the custody of her four-year-old baby, Walter, adjudged New York's most perfect baby at the Mink Show in 1918. The baby, the witness said, was stolen by her husband last July and taken to Germany, where Mrs. Schneider has learned, the little tot is being neglected and abused.

Justice Davis, visibly affected by the young mother's story, indicated from the bench that he would grant Mrs. Schneider the relief she prayed for—insofar as her freedom was concerned. Baby Walter, however, unless a miracle intervenes, will not see his mother for a long time. The court has no jurisdiction over a man who renounces his allegiance to the United States and leaves the country, as Schneider has, according to his wife's story.

Mrs. Schneider, good looking, who, although still a young woman, shows signs of her mental anguish in the deep furrows under her eyes and hair streaked with gray, was a part-time painter when she took the stand and told Justice Davis of her suffering.

She said she married the defendant, a prosperous mechanic, who succeeded by good investments in accumulating \$20,000, June 1, 1908, in this city. She was forced to leave him in January of last year, taking Walter with her to a friend's house, where she suffered a nervous breakdown.

In July last her husband called upon her. She was ill in bed. Walter was lying in a crib near his mother. Mrs. Schneider said her husband poked up Walter and, as the little fellow apparently held out his chubby hand toward his mother, Schneider ran out of the house with the baby.

"I was too ill to offer resistance," said Mrs. Schneider. "When I regained strength I went to the city hospitals and walked the streets, running after every little blond curly headed boy I saw, thinking it was my Walter," sobbed the mother.

S. Grant Johnson, No. 1276 Ogden Avenue, the Bronx, questioned by Ira Miler, No. 152 Fourth Avenue, Mrs. Schneider's attorney, testified last July he found the defendant living with another woman at No. 219 East 37th Street.

TWO FOUND SLAIN AFTER ROBBERIES

Yorkville Furnished Room Keeper Strangled, East Side Restaurant Killed With Cleaver.

Paul Ludwig, leasee of three furnished room houses at Nos. 310, 312 and 314 East 81st Street, was found dead in bed with his feet and hands bound, a stout piece of twine twisted around his neck and his head bound to a chest in his quarters in the basement of No. 310, at a 10 o'clock to-day. Ludwig's room had been ransacked and his clothing was scattered about. The Medical Examiner said he had been strangled or smothered to death by thieves.

A similar crime was discovered at about the same time when employees of Enoch Kucharenko, the owner of a Russian restaurant at No. 220 Avenue B, entered the place and found him dead in his living quarters, where he had been crushed. A blood stained cleaver was found in the room.

Both Ludwig and Kucharenko were reputed in their neighborhoods to carry large sums of money in their pockets. Kucharenko came here recently from Stamford, Conn., where his wife and three children live at No. 22 East Walnut Street.

In the Ludwig case detectives of the East 88th Street Station began this afternoon a search for a woman who frequently visited the rooming house keeper near the office of the Free-wheeling Journal. Auxiliaries later raided the newspaper's plant, alleging that the shot had been fired from an upper story of the building, but to-day's issue of the Journal stated no arrests were made and that no evidence was obtained to support the charge that the person who fired the shot was in the building.

At about the same time a shooting affair occurred on Great Brunswick Street, where the crowds shrieking and panicking fled for shelter.

It is reported that the raiders, in their excitement, fired on the central police station when a policeman happened to look out of a window and refused to withdraw when ordered to do so by one of the auxiliaries. The auxiliary is said to have repeatedly fired at the window, and to have stopped only when a comrade seized his arm, crying: "Quit that, mate; that's the barracks."

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WIFE WHO SAYS HUSBAND TOOK BABY AS SHE LAY ILL



DUBLIN'S MAYOR HERE TO AID FUND FOR IRISH RELIEF

O'Neill Tells of White Cross Plans to End Distress Among All Creeds.

Lawrence O'Neill, Lord Mayor of Dublin, arrived this afternoon in his capacity as head of the Irish White Cross on the Olympic, which had more passengers than any ever carried before except as an army transport. There were 1,200 persons in her cabin and 1,700 in the steerage. There were twice as many persons at the pier to welcome the passengers and especially the Lord Mayor as there were on board. The police boat John P. Hyland, at the order of the Mayor, escorted the White Star liner up the bay.

With the Lord Mayor came R. A. Anderson, secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and several members of the executive committee of the White Cross. In the front of the crowd at the pier waiting for the gang plank to be lowered were Harry Boland, secretary to Edmund de Valera, whose staunch friend, Mr. O'Neill is, and Lord Mayor O'Connell of Cork, who is awaiting deportation for unauthorized entry to the United States.

Mr. O'Neill explained briefly that the White Cross movement was independent of any party or creed associated with the present disturbances in Ireland. It is concerned with relieving suffering and repairing the damage done, irrespective of the affiliations of the persons concerned. Cardinal Logue, the Archbishop of the Church of England and several Jewish rabbis are on its managing board, he said.

SHOOTING IN DUBLIN, NEWSPAPER RAIDED

Police Search Freeman's Journal After Shot Is Fired at Auxiliaries.

DUBLIN, April 30.—Disorder reigned in this city for several hours last night, following the firing of a shot at police auxiliaries near the office of the Free-wheeling Journal. Auxiliaries later raided the newspaper's plant, alleging that the shot had been fired from an upper story of the building, but to-day's issue of the Journal stated no arrests were made and that no evidence was obtained to support the charge that the person who fired the shot was in the building.

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Memorial to Admiral Dewey—Speaker, Judge Philip J. McCook

INSPECTOR INVITED COPS TO HELP BUILD BUNGALOW, HE SAYS

Wolff Amends His Denial Before Mackay Committee Hearing.

Inspector Wolff, of the Jersey City Police Department, to-day went on the stand before the Mackay Legislative Committee to amend his testimony of yesterday when he denied categorically that any members of the police force had done any work on the construction of his two bungalows at Great Kills, Staten Island. To-day he explained that three members of the board who had come to his place to go in bathing had constructed an outhouse as a dressing room and had assisted him in some unimportant work on the interior of the bungalow.

"I invited them down there," he said, "and when I got them down there I invited them to give me a hand in nailing up the 'compo' boards."

Parts of eight or ten days, he